NEW BUILDINGS AT BETHLEM HOSPITAL M.DCCC.XXXVIII.


G:H:SAVAGE, M:D:
E·LIBRIS
Reade me with the Eyes o'the Hinde
The Goode is in mee see thou finde
And sith Bookes be but worke of Hanne
The Evill in mee looke thou banne
G:H:S 1877

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PROCEEDINGS

AT

Laying the First Stone

OF THE

NEW BUILDINGS

AT

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

A

NARRATIVE

OF THE PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

LAYING OF THE FIRST STONE

OF THE

NEW BUILDINGS

AT

Bethlem Hospital,

ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JULY,

M.DCCC.XXX.VIII.

WITH

HISTORICAL NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

BY PETER LAURIE, ESQ. LL.B.

ONE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE HOSPITAL.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNORS OF BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM HOSPITALS.

1838.

JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, PRINTER, ALDERSGATE STREET.

Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals.

AT A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF GOVERNORS, HELD AT THE HOSPITAL OF BRIDEWELL, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1838,

PETER LAURIE, ESQ. having presented a Narrative (prepared at the request of the Treasurer) of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNORS, ON LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW BUILDINGS AT BETHLEM HOSPITAL, accompanied by many valuable Historical Notes relative to the Original Foundation of the Hospital,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY:

"That the Thanks of the Committee be given to Mr. LAURIE, for his very valuable communication, and that he be requested to allow the same to be printed, and that a Copy be sent to each Governor."

(The above is a true extract,)

JOHN POYNDER,
Clerk.

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Day & Haghe, Lithogrs to the Queen, 17 Gate St

View of old Bethlem Hospital.



Day & Haghe, Lithogrs to the Queen, 17 Gate St

PROCEEDINGS

AT

LAYING THE FIRST STONE

OF

THE NEW BUILDINGS

AT

Bethlem Hospital.

The increased demand upon the resources of Bethlem Hospital for the relief of those unfortunate persons who are afflicted with mental aberration, had for some time induced the Governors to turn their attention to the expediency and practicability of enlarging the present building, whenever the state of their funds should enable them to do so. In the course of the last year, 1837, a Report was presented by the General Committee to the Court, that a considerable surplus had accrued, and that the general state of the finances of the Institution would enable them to commence those additions which had been contemplated. The Court were pleased to approve of this Report, and it was referred to the Committee to carry the same into execution.

The increase of accommodation for a larger number of patients, is not the whole extent of the advantages obtained by the buildings, large as those additions are, but greater facilities are also afforded for classifying the patients; advantage being thus taken of every symptom of their progress towards convalescence, beside obviating the necessity which at present exists of putting several patients in a ward together at night. Amongst other improvements the following may likewise be noticed as very important: a complete arrangement of baths, which had been long much needed; an extensive laundry, where many of the female patients are employed; a new infirmary, or sick ward for each sex, with nurses' rooms, at the upper part of the central building; and a third additional airing-ground given to the wing allotted to the male criminal patients. In addition to these improvements, large distinct airing-grounds are provided for the male and female incurables; and that appropriated to the male side will be laid out and planted as a vegetable garden, which the patients will be allowed to amuse themselves by cultivating. There are also other minor improvements, such as coal-stores, and enlarged supplies of hot and cold water, all of which will conduce greatly to the comfort of the patients.

The commencement of so large an increase as accommodation for 166 patients, to a building originally con-

structed for the reception of 198, appeared to the Committee to require some degree of formality and ceremony befitting the importance of the Institution, and the extent of the undertaking; and it was accordingly resolved, that the President should lay the First Stone in the presence of the Governors; and that a *dejeuner* should be provided in a marquée on the lawn;—and a Sub-Committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements for the ceremony, which was directed to take place on Thursday, the 26th of July, 1838.

The Sub-Committee, which consisted of the following Governors,—The President and Treasurer, James Anderton, Richard Baggallay, Frederick Pratt Barlow, Samuel Bendry Brooke, Samuel Fisher, William Gilpin, Joshua Hart, Peter Laurie, Charles Martyr, and Robert Obbard, Esquires,—proceeded to make the necessary preparations. Letters were issued, inviting the attendance of each Governor, with permission to introduce two ladies, or a lady and a gentleman; and Mr. Smirke, the Architect of the Hospital, was requested to give directions for the erection of a platform for the Governors, which was accordingly done: it was of an octagonal form, and fitted-up with raised seats, affording a complete view of the ceremony to every one present. A stout awning removed all apprehension as to the weather; and the

Royal Standard was hoisted on the staff. On the lawn, likewise, a very extensive marquée was pitched, lined with striped bunting, which had a light and pleasing effect, it being also decorated with the flags of foreign countries.

On Thursday, the day appointed, the President and Treasurer met the Sub-Committee at the Hospital, and inspected the arrangements, and then retired to the Committee Room, to receive the Governors and their friends. The company began to arrive shortly after two o'clock, and continued to do so till three o'clock; and after having been introduced to the President and Treasurer, were conducted to their seats on the platform. Soon after three o'clock, the procession to the platform was formed in the following order:—

THE WORKMEN EMPLOYED ON THE NEW WORKS.
THE BUILDER.

House of Occupations.

TWO BEADLES.
THE SCHOOL-MISTRESS.
SIXTY-TWO GIRLS OF THE HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS.
THREE ARTS-MISTRESSES.
THE SCHOOL-MASTER.
SIXTY-SEVEN BOYS OF THE HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS.
SIX ARTS-MASTERS.

The Matron. MISS ELIZABETH SIMPSON.

The Superintendent. MR. JOSEPH MYALL

Bridewell.

BEADLE.

The Matron. — *The Superintendent.*

MISS PENELOPE BOLLAND. — CAPTAIN JOHN KINCAID.

Bethlem.

BEADLE.

FOURTEEN FEMALE KEEPERS.

TWELVE MALE KEEPERS.

The Steward. — *The Matron.* — *The Apothecary.*

Mr. NATH. NICHOLLS. — Mrs. ELIZ. FORBES. — Mr. JNO. THOMAS, M.R.C.S.

The Clerk. — *The Architect.* — *The Receiver.*

JOHN POYNDER, Esq. — SYDNEY SMIRKE, Esq. — EDW. RICH. ADAMS, Esq.

with Inscription Plate. — with Plans. — with Coins.

Physician. — *The Surgeon.* — *Physician.*

EDW. T. MONRO, M.D. — W. LAWRENCE, Esq. F.R.S. — Sir A. MORISON, M.D.

The Chaplains.

Rev. JOHN GARRETT, D.D. — Rev. ROBERT MONRO, M.A.

Chaplain of Bethlem, and House of Occupations. — Chaplain of Bridewell.

The Sheriffs.

Sir GEORGE CARROLL. — Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Treasurer.

RALPH PRICE, Esq.

The President.

SIR PETER LAURIE.

The Sub-Committee.

SAMUEL FISHER, Esq. with the Level. — PETER LAURIE, Esq. with the Trowel. — WILLIAM GILPIN, Esq. with the Mallet.

JAMES ANDERTON; RICHARD BAGGALLAY; FREDERICK P. BARLOW;

SAMUEL B. BROOKE; JOSHUA HART; CHARLES MARTYR;

ROBERT OBBARD, Esquires.

The President, Sir Peter Laurie, who wore his robes and insignia of office, was accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Tavistock; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department; His Excellency the American Minister, and Mrs. Stevenson; the Marquis of Dalmatia (as the representative of his father, Marshal Soult); the Honourable Sir Edward Cust; Sir David Wilkie, R. A.; Colonel Clitherow; Mr. Van Buren, son of the President of the United States; Mr. Vaux, Secretary to the American Embassy; Captain Alsager, and Henry Kemble, Esq., Members for the County; T. W. Bramston, Esq., M. P.; J. I. Briscoe, Esq., M. P.; Aldermen, Sir C. S. Hunter, Bart.; Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., M. P.; Venables; Lucas (President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital); Wilson; Thomas Wood; Lainson; Johnson; Magnay; Sir George Carroll, Sheriff; H. Woodthorpe, Esq., Town-Clerk; Dr. Croly, and others. The Band of the 1st regiment of Life-Guards was posted at the platform, and played the masonic march as the procession arrived. Chairs were placed for the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the President, and the distinguished visitors occupied the vacant space round the stone; the depositum plate, the coins, and the trowel, were laid on the table. The ceremony commenced by the inmates of the House of Occupations

singing the 100th Psalm, and the Rev. JOHN GARRETT, the CHAPLAIN of that establishment and of Bethlem Hospital, then offered up the following impressive Prayer for a blessing on the undertaking about to be commenced.

"'Except Thou build the house,' O Thou God of Charities, 'their labour is but lost that build it;' except Thou shed abroad Thy blessing, upon the designs of Thy people, 'lost is the labour of those, who rise up early and late take rest;'—for vain and powerless is the will of the mightiest, if Thou set Thy face against him. That precious and holy Book which Thou hast, in mercy, given to erring man, as his guide, his counsel, and his consolation, tells us the grateful truth that 'God is Love!' and Thou hast manifested to us that endearing truth, O Lord! not only by countless, unmerited mercies, but above all, by sending into this corrupt and sinful world Thy dearly beloved Son, on a mission of condescending and Redeeming Love; to teach us our duty; to die for our sins; to rise again for our justification; and 'to leave us an example that we should follow His steps:' and He hath taught us, Lord, that 'all our doings without Charity are nothing worth.' He became our mild and gracious Teacher and Examplar, in all the varied modes of doing good. With a *Word*, He healed the sick; with a *Touch*, He gave

sight to the blind ; the maniac sunk down before Him, a peaceful reasoning man, at His resistless mandate,—and with the blissful sounds, ‘ Neither do *I* condemn thee, go and sin no more,’ He sent the sinner on her way rejoicing. Though at an humble distance, Father, *we*, ardently, desire to follow where Christ has led.—*What He* did, *we* cannot do ; but, if Thou, O God, wilt ‘ pour into our hearts, that most excellent gift of Charity,’ without which we are ‘ but as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal’ those ‘ talents,’ that Thou hast, in Wisdom, meted out to Thy servants, will find, in them faithful stewards. Look down, then, we pray Thee, O Thou who art the God of the Poor, the helpless, and the destitute, and bless, O bless, the deed of Christian Charity which thou hast taught the hearts of the Governors of these Royal Institutions, this day, to set their hands unto. The high and solemn charge, and responsibility of the two greatest boons that Thou hast given to man to confer upon his fellow, Thou hast committed unto them ; the restoration of the light of reason to the darkened mind—and of the light of the Gospel to the benighted soul ! ‘ O, may the Majesty of the Lord our God be upon them !’ May the benevolent object they have in view, of augmenting their means of doing good, obtain Thy Blessing ! ‘ Prosper Thou, the work of their hands upon them !’ May they

never be 'weary in well doing!' And do Thou, O Mighty Lord, encourage them in these their works of brotherly love, by so 'prospering their handy-work,' as that they may rejoice always in the fruit of their Christian toils and anxieties. In the vast increase of the numbers of those in whom their fostering care has wrought sanity of mind; and of those, unto whose hearts they have been the blessed instruments of making manifest Thy saving health, and who have, thus, been happily restored to society, and to Thee, O grant them to behold the joyful end of their labours!—And, finally, give to our prayers a long and happy reign to our youthful Queen,—a reign in which shall prosper peace, virtue, and religion! 'Replenish her with the Grace of Thy Holy Spirit!'—Let all her works begin, continue, and end, in Thee!—Let Wisdom and Truth guide her councils!—Let Justice and Mercy be her hand-maids!—so shall our Church and Constitution—so shall our Charities flourish: and O Lord! suffer that young and royal heart ever to be bound to her faithful subjects, by 'the bond of peace and of all virtues,' and none shall then 'think scorn of this pleasant land!' Graciously, and favourably, listen to our prayers, O Heavenly Father, through Thine only beloved Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord, and our Redeemer.—

'Our Father, who art in Heaven,'" etc.

When the Prayer was concluded, the TREASURER, Mr. PRICE, addressed the President in the following terms :—

" Mr. President : I do not remember having ever experienced feelings of a more gratifying nature, than I do on the present occasion, when I see so large an assemblage of the Governors and visitors to witness this interesting ceremony, as the commencement of a work which is to extend that sphere of usefulness in which we have laboured with so much success, and benefit to the community. I assure you I feel honoured in having this opportunity of requesting you, in the name of the Governors, to lay the First Stone of these great additions to one of the most important institutions in this or any other country, and I have much pleasure in presenting you with this Trowel, to assist you in accomplishing that object. Allow me to add my sincere wishes, that it may please the Almighty to preserve your health for many years to preside over us, and spare my life to aid and assist you in the pleasing duty of carrying out the full intentions of the Royal Founder and the generous benefactors of these splendid establishments."

Mr. Price then presented the President with the Trowel, which was of silver gilt, and very elegantly

engraven. It bore the armorial bearings of the Hospital, and the following inscription on the blade:

THIS TROWEL
WAS USED BY
SIR PETER LAURIE,
ALDERMAN OF THE CITY OF LONDON,
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF BETHLEM,
ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE
ADMISSION OF 166 ADDITIONAL PATIENTS,
ON THURSDAY, THE XXVI. DAY OF JULY,
A. D. M.DCCC.XXX.VIII.
RALPH PRICE, ESQ. TREASURER;
SYDNEY SMIRKE, ESQ. ARCHITECT.

SIR PETER LAURIE then addressed the company to the following effect: "My Lord Archbishop, my Lords, and Gentlemen: I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the Governors upon this most interesting occasion; and although most of you are well acquainted with the history of this truly Royal Foundation, yet, honoured as we are by the company of so many visitors, I may perhaps be allowed very briefly to glance at the rise and progress of this Institution. The Priory of Bethlehem was founded in 1247, by Simon Fitz-Mary, a Sheriff of London, at Bishopsgate.[a] At the dissolution of the religious houses, it was seized by Henry

[a] This site was, for a long time after the removal of the Hospital to Moorfields, called Old Bethlem, and now forms part of Liverpool Street.

VIII, who, in 1547 granted it, with all its revenues, to the Corporation of London, from which time it became a Hospital for the cure of lunatics. Whatever the amount of the revenues thus granted might have been, they were quite inadequate to the necessities they were intended to remedy; and in 1552, letters patent, to endure for one year, were issued to John Whitehead, Proctor to the Hospital of Bethlem, to solicit donations within the Counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, the City of London, and the Isle of Ely.[a] Under such circumstances the usefulness of the Hospital was necessarily very limited, until the year 1675, when, by the liberality of benevolent individuals, the Governors were enabled to lay the first stone of a splendid building in Moorfields, for the reception of 152 patients, at an expense of £17,000.[b] Notwithstanding the addition of wings to this building, it was found inadequate to the increasing claims upon it, and in 1812

[a] Maitland's *Hist. of Lond.* Vol. II. Page 797.

[b] It is said, that the design of the building was taken from the Palace of the Tuileries, at Paris, and that Louis XIV. was so incensed that his Palace should be made the model for a Lunatic Hospital, that he ordered a plan of St. James's to be taken for offices of the meanest nature. (Pennant's *London.*) Over the gates were placed two figures of melancholy and raving madness, which are now in the vestibule of the present Hospital. They were the work of Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley Cibber the Laureat. Pope, who had quarrelled with the latter, speaks of them in terms of unmerited satire in the Dunciad—

> "Close to those walls where Folly holds her throne,
> And laughs to think Monro would take her down,
> Where, o'er the gates, by his famed father's hand,
> Great Cibber's brazen brainless brothers stand."—

the first stone of the fine edifice before you was laid by my venerated predecessor, Sir Richard Carr Glyn, the then President, for the reception of 198 patients, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, my honourable friend Sir Claudius Hunter, whom I am most happy to see present on this occasion.[a] In addition to this number, maintained at the expense of the Hospital, the Government has entrusted us with the custody of all criminal lunatics, and the expense of this part of the establishment is defrayed by an annual parliamentary grant.[b] It is gratifying to us to find that the Government are so well satisfied with our proceedings that they have recently, at the public expense, doubled the accommodation for criminals under our control, and we have at this time 65 criminal lunatics, of both sexes, under our care; and I am glad to have this opportunity of making this observation in the presence of the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who has this day honoured us with his company.

[a] The funds of the Hospital appear to have been unequal to this outlay, which must have been partly defrayed by a subscription; and from an entry in the minutes of the Common Council, it appears that the Corporation gave the munificent donation of £3,000. "In 1812, February 20, the Court of Common Council granted to the Governors £3,000, as the gift of the Court, to be applied towards the purpose of building a new Hospital for the reception of lunatics at St. George's Fields, in lieu of the present Hospital at Moorfields, within this city."

[b] The payment from the Crown has been settled at £38 6s. 8d. per annum for each criminal lunatic, independently of the officers and keepers.

"Ever since I had the honour of being elected to the Presidency of this Hospital, I have endeavoured to follow in the steps of our late most exemplary President, whose chief desire was to extend the usefulness of this establishment; but I confess I did not anticipate that in so short a period as five years I should find my wishes realised, nor to such an extent; but, by a careful administration of our funds, we are enabled to build additional accommodation for 166 patients, thus nearly doubling our sphere of usefulness. While on the one hand it is a subject of melancholy reflection that so extensive an establishment is required, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the increased demand upon our resources arises, in a great degree, from the celebrity we have deservedly obtained. From all parts of the kingdom, and from foreign lands, we have applications for admission, and our doors are open to all; neither the creed, the colour, nor the country, of the applicant is inquired into here; let him but possess the passport of misfortune, and he becomes entitled to our endeavours to succour and relieve him.

"You are perhaps aware, that there are four Royal Hospitals in the City of London, in addition to this of Bethlem:—One for the education of youth,[n] two for the cure

[n] Christ's Hospital.

of disease,[a] and a fourth, Bridewell, for the punishment of the idle, the dissolute, and the depraved; this last, which occupies the site of Bridewell Place, once a royal residence, was granted to us by Edward VI., and is united to this Hospital, and under the same body of Governors.[b] Connected with Bridewell is an establishment, in the nature of an asylum, called the House of Occupations, for the reception of the young of both sexes, for the purpose of instructing them in useful trades.[c] At present we have 67 males and 62 females, whom you see, and who are thus early rescued from vice and misery, and trained to habits of morality and honesty. Our exertions have met with great success, and very many, who would otherwise have ended their days in exile and disgrace, are

[a] St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals.

[b] The funds of the Hospital were for a long time very trifling, and quite inadequate to defray the expenses entailed by an observance of the charter, in consequence of which an Act of Common Council was passed for the payment of £200 by St. Thomas's Hospital, in aid of the funds of Bridewell.—See Official Documents, VII. Page 53.

[c] "Now resteth for the third sort, an House of Occupations to be erected; wherein, as well the child, when he is brought up and grown to years, and found unapt to learning, neither any honest person desireth or would have his service, may there be exercised and occupied; as also the sore and sick, when they be cured, who shall not be suffered to wander as vagabonds in the Commonwealth, as they have been accustomed, but shall there be exercised. And unto this shall be brought the sturdy and idle, and likewise such prisoners as are quit at the Sessions, that then they may be set to labour."—(Extract from the Declaration of the humble suit made to the King's Majesty's Most Honourable Council, by the Citizens of London, A.D. 1552.) This establishment was removed to St. George's Fields, A.D. 1828, and adjoins Bethlem Hospital: it was occupied 11th October, 1830.

now industrious and creditable members of Society.[a] But of all the noble foundations, and amidst the crowd of institutions, which are the characteristic and glory of our metropolis, for the relief of every malady that flesh is heir to, from the helplessness of infancy to the decrepitude of age, I claim the superiority for that which sets itself to check the progress of the greatest of all earthly calamities ; for, of all the afflictions to which our nature is liable, that of insanity claims a sad pre-eminence in the catalogue of human suffering. Man *may* wrestle with, and bear up against the fever of the body, but the fever of the mind degrades him from his rank in the creation,

[a] There are three bequests devoted to the purpose of rewarding apprentices who have served their time in Bridewell,—John Lock, of London, tailor, who, by his will, dated 26th October, 1632, bequeathed as follows : " Item, I give and bequeath to the Hospital of Bridewell £1,000, to be employed for the setting up of such as shall have served their apprenticeships there, £5 or £10 a piece, at the discretion of the Governors."—A.D. 1691 : Mr. John Fowke, of Clayberry, near Woodford, in Essex, son of John Fowke, Esq., some time Lord Mayor of London, out of his pious and generous disposition to charity, did by his will give the yearly rents of £195, and also £1618 19s. 2d. in money ; to the intent that one-third of the said rents, and one-half of the said sum of money, should be for ever employed in setting up such as shall serve their apprenticeships in Bridewell Hospital ; and the other two third parts of the rents and moiety of the said sum of money, to the relief of the poor lunatics in Bethlem Hospital.—Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, by her will dated 4th August, 1726, charges her estate with the payment of £1,000, for the use of the Bridewell Hospital, the interest and produce of which to be applied as follows : viz., £20 a year for physic and nurses for such of the boys as should be sick, and the residue for setting them up in their trades after they should have faithfully served their apprenticeships, so as no one should have above £10 for that purpose. In the year 1834, the funds arising from these bequests, showed a balance of cash at Christmas of £685 14s. 3d. The cost of the maintenance of one individual, for one whole year, is £23 8s. 11d.

severs every social and domestic tie, and places a barrier between him and his fellow-creatures. When the battery of attack is turned upon the *mind*, and when reason is hurled from her throne; when man becomes dangerous to himself and to all around him;—is it asserting too much to say, that no charity is superior to that which receives and succours such a sufferer, watches over his disease, soothes his ravings, and restores him to society a rational being? This we are enabled, by the blessing of God upon our labours, to do here, and with a degree of success which is very remarkable; for many years we have stored to their families and to society, SIXTY OUT OF EVERY HUNDRED who seek an asylum within these walls, and this is the exceeding great reward for all our trouble and anxiety. The poor objects of our care cannot thank us, but we have, we trust, the blessing of a merciful and superintending Providence, and the approval of our own consciences, in this work of charity and benevolence. And here I cannot but advert to the altered mode of treatment now pursued; the chains and the lash, the cell and the straw, which formerly were the appendage of a lunatic Hospital, now exist in imagination only; and, in place of harshness and coercion, we find that kindness and rational treatment are the best assistants that we have. We have been recently honoured with the visits of many of those distinguished foreigners now in England, and their invariable request has been, to show them

the cells in which the furious patients were shut up, to which the invariable reply has been 'we have none;' and on several of these occasions we have not had one patient under any degree of restraint. This is the best compliment I can pay to our most excellent and esteemed Physicians, Dr. Monro and Sir Alexander Morison; and here I must also notice, with warm approbation, the services of Mrs. Forbes, who has been for more than twenty years our kind and zealous Matron; of Mr. Thomas, our skilful Apothecary, and of Mr. Nicholls our able Steward.

"I see before me very many of our Governors, by whose benevolence we are enabled to carry on this great establishment; but while thanking the living we must not forget the dead. We are indebted to a Royal Founder for the original grant, and for our Charter; but it is *wholly to private beneficence* that we are indebted for the funds we now possess;[a] and from amongst our benefactors I must single out the name of Edward Barkham, who, by his will, in 1732, devised all his property in the County of Lincoln, to this Hospital: this property, which was originally of the annual value of about £500, has, by the careful management of those who have superintended it, (and to none are we more indebted in this respect than

[a] It is deserving of remark, that the expenses of the anniversary dinner are not defrayed out of the funds of the Hospital, but are paid by the Governors, who undertake the office of Stewards in rotation.

to my valued friend Col. Clitherow,) now increased to £6,000 a year.[n] I beg especially to thank my excellent colleague Mr. Price, for his cordial co-operation and valuable assistance as our most efficient and zealous Treasurer; and I can with sincerity say, that his unremitting exertions for the prosperity and best interests of these Institutions, deserve your warmest approbation: which is also due to the members of the General Committee, upon whom much of the labour and responsibility of the management devolve; as well as to Mr. Poynder, our worthy and respected Clerk; and to Mr. Adams, our able and indefatigable Receiver.

"In concluding these remarks, which I fear have extended to too great a length, I have purposely delayed expressing the gratification I feel, in common with

[n] A remarkable benefactor to the Hospitals of London is thus commemorated by Anthony Munday, in his additions to Stow's *Survey of London*, 1618:—"There was one RICHARD CASTELL, alias Casteller, shoemaker, dwelling in Westminster, a man of great travail and labour with his own hands; and such an one as was named *The Cock of Westminster*, because both winter and summer he was at work before four of the clock in the morning. This man, thus truly and painfully labouring for his living, God blessed, and increased his labour so abundantly, that he purchased lands and tenements in Westminster to the yearly value of forty and four pounds, and having no child, with the consent of his wife who survived him, and was a virtuous good woman, gave the same lands wholly to Christ's Hospital aforesaid, to the relief of the innocent and fatherless children; and for the succour of the miserable, sore, and sick, harboured in the other hospitals about London."—Edit. by the Rev. John Strype. Vol. I. Book iii. Chap. viii. Page 132. The first notice of any payments from this estate being made to Christ's Hospital occurs in the year 1559.—The Rev. William Trollope's *History of the Royal Foundation of Christ's Hospital.* Lond. 1834. 4to. Page 52.

all around me, at seeing the distinguished visitors near me; we are deeply sensible of the honour done us by the venerated Primate of our Church, whose sanction of our proceedings is most highly appreciated by us. I have also to thank the noble Lords, and Members of the House of Commons present, for the honour of their company. I see with pleasure several of my worthy brother Magistrates, but I notice with peculiar satisfaction some of the distinguished representatives of foreign powers, especially the Minister from the United States, and the Marquis of Dalmatia, the son of the celebrated Marshal Soult. The long peace with which we have been blessed, enables us to receive those as honoured guests whom we had only known as gallant foes, but 'peace has her victories no less than war,' and the powers of Europe are now engaged in a glorious rivalry in the arts of peace and civilisation. Our prisons and asylums have been eagerly visited, and the greatest anxiety is evinced to obtain the best information as to the means of increasing the happiness, and ameliorating the miseries, of mankind. In conclusion, I have to offer my ardent wishes, that no calamity or accident may occur to mar the fortunate progress of this great work, but that this auspicious commencement may be the omen of a happy completion, and that it may long continue to flourish, an ornament to the metropolis, an honour to the country, and a blessing to the community."

The President then requested Mr. POYNDER, the Clerk, to read the Inscription on the brass depositum plate, which was to the following effect :—

THE EXTENT OF THE PRESENT BUILDING,

ERECTED A.D. 1812, FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT LUNATIC PATIENTS,

BEING INADEQUATE TO THE RECEPTION OF THE NUMEROUS APPLICANTS FOR RELIEF FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

THE GOVERNORS OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF BETHLEM,

DESIROUS OF SUPPLYING THE DEFICIENCY, AND BEING ENABLED TO DO SO BY A CAREFUL ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUNDS CONFIDED TO THEIR CARE BY

ROYAL BOUNTY and PRIVATE BENEFICENCE,

RESOLVED TO ERECT BUILDINGS FOR THE ADMISSION OF

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX ADDITIONAL PATIENTS,

IN ORDER TO EXTEND THOSE BENEFITS, WHICH UNDER PROVIDENCE,

HAVE HITHERTO ATTENDED THE ENDEAVOURS MADE TO ALLEVIATE THE CALAMITIES OF THEIR FELLOW-CREATURES.

THE FIRST STONE OF THIS WORK

WAS LAID BY

SIR PETER LAURIE,

ALDERMAN OF THE CITY OF LONDON; PRESIDENT OF THIS HOSPITAL;

RALPH PRICE, ESQUIRE, *Treasurer;*

On THURSDAY, the XXVI. DAY of JULY,

In the Second Year of the Reign of QUEEN VICTORIA, and in the Year of OUR LORD

M.DCCC.XXX.VIII.

SYDNEY SMIRKE, Esq. *Architect.*

JOHN POYNDER, Esq. *Clerk.*

EDWARD RICHARD ADAMS, Esq. *Receiver.*

A copy of this Inscription and of the Order of Procession, was presented to each of the Company on their arrival.

Mr. Adams, the Receiver and Accountant, then deposited the box, containing the Coins of the present reign and a Coronation-Medal, in the cavity in the stone, and the Plate with the preceding inscription was laid over it; and a portion of fine mortar being placed round the edges of the stone by the Builder and his assistants, the President spread it with his trowel, and the First Stone was gradually lowered into its bed: when it was settled, the President ascertained its accuracy by applying the level to its surfaces, and struck it three times with the mallet. The Doxology of "Glory, honour, praise, and power," etc., was then sung by the children, after which, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a most solemn and impressive manner, gave his benediction, which concluded the ceremonial. The Band immediately struck up the National Anthem, and the President and Treasurer, accompanied by the Archbishop, the American Minister, and other distinguished visitors, led the way to the marquée, where an elegant collation was provided for the Governors and their friends.

Thus terminated the proceedings of the day, which

have left a lively impression on the minds of all who witnessed them, and have tended to give a wider publicity to the usefulness and prosperity of this noble Institution,[a] which, while it is administered with the same zeal and humanity, the same vigilance and unanimity which now so honourably distinguishes the governing body, must ever continue to command the respect and confidence of the public. "The poor shall never cease out of the land," and while our happy country holds her rank amid the nations of the earth, may we always be enabled to point to her Asylums and her Hospitals as one of her proudest and noblest characteristics! Nor can this brief account be better closed than with an ardent wish for the prosperity of our Ancient and Royal House, in the valediction of the Venetian Father,

"Esto Perpetua!"

[a] Benefactions of £50 each were made on the occasion by Sir George Carroll and Sir Moses Montefiore, the Sheriffs of London; John Johnson, Esq. late Sheriff; William Evans, Esq.; and Samuel Lovegrove, Jun., Esq.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the preceding pages is contained so much of the history of Bethlem Hospital, as was fitted for insertion in an occasional Address delivered before a general auditory. When, however, the Governors of the Charity expressed their very flattering desire permanently to preserve that Address in a printed form, it was considered to be of great importance that the work should then include some more precise and copious particulars concerning the first foundation of the Monastical Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem; and also of the rise and progress of that asylum for the most miserable of the human race, by which the name of the ancient institution appears to be almost illimitably extended and immortally recorded. The following notices have been, therefore, supplied, with the kind aid of an Antiquarian Friend, as illustrations of the particulars so briefly mentioned in the Address itself; and, in concurrence with the order of the statements therein contained, the ensuing information is divided into four separate periods of the history of the establishment. These are, the foundation of the original Hospital; the transfer of the property to the Corporation of London, including the institution of the first lunatic asylum known by the denomination of Bethlem; the re-erection of the house on that spot, where, it is probable, its name will never be entirely forgotten, even amidst all the surprising extension and improvement of the vicinity; and the final removal of the unfortunate patients to the present edifice. The circumstances and ceremonies connected with the additions to that building so recently commenced, are most amply recorded in the Narrative which precedes these notes.

I. Page 19.

The Priory of Bethlehem was founded in 1247, *by Simon Fitz-Mary, a Sheriff of London, at Bishopsgate.*

Sir Henry Ellis has rightly observed, in his account of this foundation contained in the concluding volume of the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, that "so little can be found of it which is not already known, that Bishop Tanner's, with a slight exception at the end, is, per-

haps, the best summary of its history which can be placed before the reader."[a] In addition to the simple facts mentioned by that most accurate and authentic Prelate, it should be observed in this place, that some curious illustrations are to be derived from the ancient recital of the original foundation-Charter of the Priory which is yet extant; and in which are contained the design of the founder, with a brief description of the property which he gave. The instrument commences with the donor's reason for assigning the possession of an estate in London, to a church in Bethlehem in Syria, expressed in the ordinary ostentatious language and latinity of the monastical literature of the thirteenth century. It declares, that of all the wonders which have been wrought in the earth, that which ought to be revered with the greatest devotion by mortal infirmity, is the amazing height of the heavenly counsels; whereby, after the fall of the first-formed human creature, in the very commencement of all things he discovered his restoration. That place, therefore, which was worthy of beholding "the Word made flesh," and proceeding from the womb of a virgin, and which was thence the author of man's redemption, ought first and chiefly with veneration to be adored, and with beneficial gifts to be augmented. Hence arose the gift recited in this charter, which is stated to be conveyed by the said Simon Fitz-Mary, "out of the singular and especial devotion which I have towards the Church of the glorious Virgin Mary at Bethlehem; whereat the same Virgin brought forth her first-born son, Jesus Christ our Saviour, who by her became incarnate, and was laid in a manger, and fed by her own milk; whereat, also, *to us a child was born*, and the heavenly host sang the new hymn, *Glory be to God in the highest;* and whereat the same author of our salvation was willingly adored by kings as the King of kings, a new star going before them." The usual religious causes of the gift are then stated; and the property is described as "all that land of mine which I possess in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London: namely, whatsoever I have there, or whatsoever I ought to have there, in houses, gardens, fish-ponds, ditches, pits, and all their appurtenances, included within the bounds;

[a] Vol. VI. Part 2, Page 621. *Lond.* 1830. Folio. The account referred to in the extract given in the text, is contained in the *Notitia Monastica, or an Account of all the Abbies, Priories, and Houses of Friers, formerly in England and Wales; and also of all the Colleges and Hospitals founded before A.D.* 1540. By the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Tanner, late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. Edit. by the Rev. James Nasmith. *Cambridge*, 1787. Folio. Article marked VIII. Middlesex, 30.

the which extend in length from the king's way on the east to the ditch on the west, called *Depediche;* and in breadth towards the land which was Ralph Dunnynge's on the north, to the land of the Church of St. Botolph on the south." The intention of the gift is then stated, namely, that the property is "to be held by the Church at Bethlehem, in clear, free, and perpetual, alms; and especially for the building on the same a priory, and instituting therein a prior, canons, brethren, and sisters, according as it shall be increased by the grace of Jesus Christ: all of whom in that place shall solemnly profess the rule and order of the said Church at Bethlehem, and shall publicly wear the badge of a star upon their capes and mantles: and the same shall be for celebrating holy offices there for the souls of the aforesaid, and for all the faithful deceased; and especially for the receiving there the Bishop of Bethlehem, the canons, brethren, and nuncios, of the Church of Bethlehem, whenever they shall come thither." The foundation was, of course, placed under the visitation and control of the Bishop of Bethlehem, and the property was somewhat remarkably resigned to the very Prelate himself who was then at the head of that church; the charter stating that the premises were given up to "*the Lord Godfrey, elect of Bethlehem, of the Holy Roman Prefectory, at this time residing in England.*" As the right of superintendence naturally involved some sign of acknowledgement, the Hospital was to pay yearly at Easter, in sign of subjection and reverence, to the Bishop of Bethlehem or to his nuncio, the sum of one mark (13s. 4d.), under the name of an assessment. This order is followed by a most prudent, though not uncommon, provision at the period: "And if, by the gift of our Lord, the said place shall increase so that it may produce more under the name of an assessment, then more shall be paid at the said term to the Church of Bethlehem, the mother (of this foundation)." The date, and the names of the witnesses to the charter, conclude the instrument. The former is stated to be in the year 1247, on the Wednesday after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist; and as that festival, held on October 18th, then fell on a Friday, the real date of the deed is Wednesday, October 23rd. Of the recorded witnesses to the gift, the only remarkable persons are Peter Fitz-Alwyn, the Mayor of London, doubtlessly a very near relative, if not a grandson, of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the first Mayor of the City, who governed from the year 1189 to 1213, when he was succeeded by Sir Roger Fitz-Alwyn for three years more; Nicholas Bat, Sheriff, and Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, She-

riff in 1244, 1247, and 1251; Ralph Sperlynges, Alderman, and Stephen Marshall, the brother of Thomas De Berecweia, then Beadle of the Ward. Concerning Simon Fitz-Mary, the grantor of the land, the only information extant appears to be, that he was Sheriff of London in 1233 and 1246: Ralph De Aswy, one of the persons whose names are inserted in the Charter, for the benefit of whose souls the gift of the property of Bethlehem Hospital was originally made, was Sheriff of London in the years 1242 and 1254, and Lord Mayor in 1243.

The origin of that monastical order from which Bethlehem Hospital received its widely-celebrated name, appears to be altogether unknown; the only authentical notice of the brethren now extant being a simple statement of the time when they first appeared in England in the year 1257, contained in the *Historia Major* of Matthew of Paris, a Benedictine Monk of St. Alban's Abbey, who was then living. As, however, the Hospital at Bishopsgate with which they were connected had been established ten years previously to their arrival, and their fraternity and habit had been already recognised, they may, perhaps, be regarded as an order instituted early in the twelfth century, in imitation of those of the Knights of St. John of the Holy Sepulchre, and of the Temple of Jerusalem. Each of these societies was in the possession of one of the most sacred and celebrated parts of the city, and it is probable that the brethren of the order of Bethlehem selected the place of the Lord's nativity for their patronymic, as being of scarcely less sanctity and renown than the scenes which had become already so revered and famous. The badge which they assumed was a red star of eight points, surrounding a circle of blue, worn upon the breast; and, in the adoption of this emblem, there again appears to have been an imitation of the eight-pointed crosses of the Knights Hospitallers and Templars. The ordinary explanation of this ensign is, that it represented the star which conducted the wise men to the place of the Saviour's birth; and the figure itself was very probably derived from an inlaid star in the Church of St. Mary at Bethlehem, erected by the Empress Helena over that part of the city believed to have been distinguished by the Nativity.[a] Like the orders already re-

[a] "Also besyde the queer of the Chirche," says Sir John Maundeville in the 14th century, "at the ryght syde as men comen downward 16 greces (steps) is the place where our Lord was born; that is fulle well dyghte of marble, and fulle richely peynted with gold, sylver, azure, and other co-

ferred to, the brethren of St. Mary of Bethlehem appear also to have included in their society both ecclesiastical and military members; whence probably arose the confusion between the priests and a class of knights called star-bearers.[a] The religious members of the fraternity seem to have been of considerable importance in their own nation, whilst Jerusalem remained in the possession of the Christians, since the Bishop of Bethlehem was their principal, and the foundation-charter of the English Hospital directs that it shall contain a prior, canons, brethren, and sisters. The fatal issue of the last crusades seems, however, to have broken up many of the monastic establishments in Syria, and the dispersed brethren appear to have wandered to England; since in the year 1257 Matthew of Paris notices three such fraternities arriving in the metropolis, one of which was the brotherhood of Bethlehem. "A certain new and unknown order of brethren," says he, "appeared in London, yet exhibiting an authentical Papal license, so that there was soon to be seen a great confusion of orders."[b] "About the same time," observes the historian in another part of the year, "a new order appeared at London of certain brothers, unknown and not hitherto seen; who, because they happened to be clothed with sacks, were called Brothers of the Sack."[c] The third notice relates to the society belonging to Bethlehem Hospital, which, however, seems to have been incapable of giving them a shelter. It is as follows:—"A house was given to the Brethren of Bethlehem, at Cambridge, in the road which leads to Trumpington; the habit of which order is similar to that of the Friars-Preachers. They are also distinguished on the breast of their capes, by a certain red star of five flaming points, in the centre of which is a circle of sky-colour;

loures. And 3 paas (paces) besyde, is the crybbe of the ox and the asse. And besyde that is the place where the sterre felle that ledde the three kynges."—*The Voiage and Travaile of Sir John Maundevile, Knight.* Lond. 1727. 8vo. Page 84. Sandys adds, that at the upper end of the subterranean Chapel of the Nativity, "in an arched concave, stands the Altar of the Nativity. Under this is a semi-circle; the sole (flooring) set with stones of several colours in the form of a star, and in the midst a serpentine, there set to preserve the memory of that place where our Saviour was born."—*A Relation of a Journey begun Anno Domini* 1610. By George Sandys. *Lond.* 1670. Folio. Page 141.

[a] *Histoire des Ordres Monastiques, Religieux, et Militaires.* Tome Troisième. *Paris,* 1715. 4to. Page 347.

[b] *Matthæi Paris, Monachi Albanensis Angli, Historia Major.* Edit. Willielm. Wats, S.T.D. *Parisiis,* 1644. Fol. Page 635, Col. 1.

[c] *Ibid.* Page 637, Col. 1.

after the manner of that star which appeared in Bethlehem at the birth of the Lord. So many orders had now sprung up in England, that the most inordinate confusion was to be seen in consequence."[a] It appears probable, that from this time the fraternity of St. Mary gradually declined.

In noticing the badge and habit used by the original inhabitants of Bethlehem Hospital, it appears to be proper and natural to mention some particulars concerning the Armorial Ensigns which the foundation still bears. Those Arms are usually blazoned *Argent, two bars sable, a file of five points gules: on a chief azure, an etoile of sixteen rays or, charged with a plate thereon a cross of the third; between a human skull placed in a cup, on the dexter side, and a basket of wastell-bread, all of the fifth, on the sinister.* Bishop Tanner observes, however, that he was informed by John Anstis, Garter King of Arms, that the Ensigns were Argent two bars sable, a label of *three points* gules: on a chief azure a comet with ten rays, or, oppressed with a torteaux charged with a plain cross of the field, between a chalice or with an hosty of the first, and a basket of the same.[b] With respect to any signification to be assigned to these bearings, there is probably no positive information extant: but, supposing them to be really ancient, it may be observed that the bars and file in the principal part of the shield, were most likely the arms of Simon Fitz-Mary, the founder, which would account for their very prominent situation. The etoile, or blazing star, on the blue chief, evidently refers to the star seen in the sky, at the birth of Christ, which led the wise men to Bethlehem, and therefore properly became its peculiar badge: whilst the cross in the centre indicates the crucifixion of the Saviour for all mankind. The basket of bread has possibly also an allusion to Bethlehem, since the best translation of that word is considered to be "the house of bread," as implying a fertile soil in the production of barley and wheat, noticed in the Book of Ruth, chapter 2: but as wastell-cakes were anciently especially used in Christmas ceremonies and festivities, they might be designed as the English emblem of the birth-place of the Lord. Perhaps no satisfactory signification can be assigned to the present bearing of the cup containing a skull; but if the blazon of these arms given by Anstis to Bishop Tanner be accepted, the chalice surmounted by the consecrated wafer will then be intended for the usual ecclesiastical figure of the sacrament, and perhaps also ex-

[a] *Matthæi Paris, Monachi Albanensis Angli, Historia Major.* Page 639, Col. 1.

[b] *Notitia Monastica* "Notes on the Arms of the Monasteries." Page xxxi.

press that the Saviour born at Bethlehem, the house of bread, was "the living bread which came down from heaven."[a] Upon the same principle of interpretation, however, if the star be regarded as indicating Christ and his passion, the cup with the skull might be meant to designate the "death which he tasted for every man,"[b] in the cup of his own sufferings at Gethsemane, and at Golgotha, "the place of a skull."[c] Another Armorial Ensign assigned to the ancient Hospital of Bethlem is Azure, an etoile of eight points or; and the connection between this foundation and that of Bridewell, which is under the same Governors,—is indicated by the latter bearing the star of Bethlehem on a chief azure between two fleurs-de-lis.

II. Page 19.

At the Dissolution of Religious Houses it was seized by Henry VIII., who, in 1547, *granted it, with all its resources, to the Corporation of London.*

The instrument in which is contained the ancient copy of the foundation-charter of Bethlehem Hospital, abstracted in the preceding note, is entered on the record called the Close Roll of the Fourth year of the reign of King Henry IV. (1403). It consists of the return to a commission of visitation to the Hospital of the Blessed Mary of Bethlehem, given on March the 6th, 1402, to "John Chitterne and John Knighton, clerks to the most excellent Prince and Lord Henry the Fourth, and especially appointed to be his commissioners therein, for enquiring into the terms, boundaries, and limits, of the Hospital, and what is their extent in length and breadth." In the return of the commissioners, the original of the establishment is given in the recital of the foundation-charter, copied from the sealed deed itself; but with respect to any inquiry into the extent of the property, they were enabled to state only that it appeared to them "that certain tenements, a house, and buildings, with other possessions, seemed to have been anciently contained within the limits and bounds, but that they were then taken away and alienated." When the commissioners would have made inquisition concerning them before true and law-

[a] St. John, vi. 51.

[b] Hebrews, ii. 9.

[c] St. Matthew, xxvi. 39, 42. xxvii. 33. St. Mark, xiv. 36. St. John, xviii. 11.

ful men of the City of London, those who appeared expressly alleged that by their peculiar liberties and those of the city, they could not be bound to come before any judge within the franchises of the same city, excepting the Mayor of the same city; or the justiciaries of the king sitting within the cloisters or seven chapels of St. Martin the Great at London, by writ of *Nisi Prius;* or before the same justiciaries sitting at Newgate for the liberation of men by gaol-delivery; or before the justiciaries appointed for heirs. Lastly, continues the return of the commissioners, on this account we were not able to inquire concerning these houses, buildings, and possessions. It was accustomed also, as we conceive, that there should be in the said Hospital a master, brethren, and sisters, who wore habits marked with stars; but now there are not any of them to be found excepting the master, who does not wear the habit, as of ancient time it was customary to do; and this, as it is said, is by the default of the same master. The instrument closes with the date of May 12th, 1403, when it was placed in the king's chancery, sealed by the commissioners of the seals of the Close Writs.[a]

The connection between the Hospital of Bethlehem and an asylum for lunatics, which has been so long and intimately established, cannot be traced to a fixed period otherwise than by extremely probable conjecture, arising out of remarkable, though imperfect, evidence. When Stow is describing the general features of the Strand, as contained in the City of Westminster; he notices the "lane that turneth to the parish church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and stretcheth to St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Then," continues he, "had ye the chapel of our Lady called *the Pew*, with an house wherein some time were distraught and lunatick people: of what antiquity founded, or by whom, I have not read, neither of the suppression; but it was said that sometime a King of England, not liking such a kind of people to remain so near his palace, caused them to be removed farther off, to Bethlem, without Bishopsgate of London, and to that hospital the said house by Charing Cross doth yet remain."[b] It has been already shown that the Hospital of St. Mary

[a] *Monasticon Anglicanum.* Vol. VI. Part 2, Pages 622, 623.

[b] *Survey of London,* Edit. by the Rev. J. Strype. Lond. 1720. Fol. Vol. II. Book VI. Chap. 1, Page 2. The site of this house was stated by Mr. John Haslam, Apothecary to Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals, to be on the ground occupied by the old Golden Cross Inn.—J. T. Smith's *Ancient Topography of London.* Lond. 1815. 4to. Page 31.

existed in an imperfect state only, in the fourth year of Henry IV., 1403, and the list of masters of the foundation given by Dugdale[a] closes with the names of John Davyson, removed in the nineteenth year of Edward IV. (1479-1480), when Walter Bate and William Hobbs were made custodes, with the benefit of survivorship to either of them as master; and therefore, until the end of the fifteenth century, it appears to have continued a decayed monastical hospital. The Sovereign who nearest to that period made any considerable improvements in the royal residence at Westminster, or exhibited any concern about the vicinity of his palace at this part, was Henry VIII., after the house of Cardinal Wolsey called York Place fell into his possession, in 1529, and received the name of Whitehall. "This yeare," says Stow in his *Annales* for 1531, "King Henry tooke into his hands the Hospital of St. James, near unto Charing Crosse, and all the medowes to the same belonging, compounding with the sisters of that house, they to have pensions during their lives, and then builded in place of the said hospitall a goodlie mansion, reteining still the name of St. James. Hee also enclosed a parke with a wall of bricke, now indifferently serving to the saide mansion as also to his place of Whitehall at Westminster."[b] This commencement of an extension of the King's dwelling, was succeeded in 1536 by an Act of Parliament for annexing the estates of York Place and St. James's to the ancient palace of Westminster; in which it is enacted that all the said soil, ground, mansions, and buildings, and the said park, and all the street or way leading from Charing Cross and the sanctuary-gate at Westminster, from the water of the Thames on the east side, to the park-wall westward, with all the houses, buildings, lands, and tenements, on both sides of the way, and also the soil, precinct, and limits, of the ancient palace, should from thenceforth be deemed the king's whole Palace of Westminster for ever.[c] As the space which was thus to be cleared included the ancient house of lunatics mentioned by Stow as standing by St. Martin's Lane, the probability seems to be that the patients were removed to Bethlehem Hospital about this period. The very word Bedlam, as signifying an

[a] *Monasticon Anglicanum.* Vol. VI., Part 2, Page 622.

[b] *Annales, or a generall Chronicle of England. Begun by John Stow, continued and augmented with matters forraigne and domestique, ancient and moderne, unto the end of this present yeare,* 1631. By Edmund Howes. *Lond.* 1631. Folio. Page 560.

[c] 28th Henry VIII., Chap. 12. "An Acte declaryng the lymytts of the Kyngs Palays of Westminster."

insane person, is also to be traced to nearly the same time; since it is probable that the earliest author by whom the expression is used is the satirist John Skelton, when characterising Cardinal Wolsey in his famous poem entitled "*Why come ye not to Court?*"

> "He grinnes and he gapes
> As it were jack-a-napes,
> Such a *mad Bedlem.*"

The most ancient authority for the employment of the epithet mentioned by Dr. Johnson is Shakspeare, by whom it is repeatedly used in the beginning of the seventeenth century in the same sense as that which it still retains. Dr. Nares, in his *Glossary*, does not cite any example of the term beside a passage from Shakspeare, having evidently overlooked it in Skelton; and hence he asserts that as "the Priory of Bethlem, or rather St. Mary of Bethlehem, was not converted into an hospital for lunatics till 1546, the word Bedlam could not till then have been used with any reference to madness; yet it was already so established in the time of Shakspeare, that he and others have inadvertently put it into the mouths of persons who lived long before its origin."[a] This statement is erroneous, since Skelton published his poem containing the expression about 1528, and he died in 1529. The birth of Stow is believed to have taken place in 1525, and though his account of the transfer of the lunatics from Charing Cross to London appears to be only traditionary, yet if that removal were effected in consequence of the improvements of Henry VIII. at Whitehall, Stow might not have been quite willing to

[a] Dr. Zachary Grey and Mr. Malone, in their notes on a passage in the Second Part of King Henry VI., Act v., Scene 1, also observe Shakspeare's anachronism with respect to the word Bedlam. Ritson, however, in a third note, states that "it is no anachronism, and that Dr. Grey was mistaken;" which he attempts to prove by citing Stow's account of the ancient monastical foundation, as inserted in the first edition of the *Survey of London*, published in 1598. As the passage ends with the words "It was an hospitall for distracted people," Ritson inferred that Bethlehem Hospital was so appointed from its original establishment, but in addition to there being no sort of authority for this assumption in any historical notices now extant, the passage of Stow was rectified in Strype's edition to "it was an hospitall *afterwards* for distracted people." So far as the word Bedlam is connected with the mendicant impostors mentioned in Shakspeare's *Lear*, Act ii. Scene 3, a curious derivation may be found in Dr. Stephen Skinner's *Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ*, Lond. 1670, Folio, where the expression is brought from the Teutonic *Bettelen*, to beg, *Betteler*, a beggar, whence is formed *Betteler-ham* or *Bettelham*, a house of beggars.

print the whole of his information in the reign of that King's daughter: for it will be remembered that the first three editions of the *Survey of London* appeared in 1598, 1599, and 1603, and that the historian did not live to produce another. In concluding these remarks on the origin of the well-known name for a lunatic, a few words may be proper to explain the corruption of Bethlehem into Bedlam. The original name is בית לחם, or *Beth-lechem*, the house of bread, the latter part being sounded with a strong guttural accent, which is greatly reduced in the title Bethlehem, as the place is called in the English version of the Scriptures. In the orthography used by Matthew of Paris even the aspirate is omitted, the word being spelled Bethleëm, as well as in some places in the foundation-charter; but as the second *e* in the last syllable is frequently omitted in the instrument, and the distinguishing diaræsis was scarcely ever inserted in the writing of the thirteenth century, the true sound of the letter became gradually lost, and it was at length left out as superfluous. The conversion of the *th* into a *d*, was probably effected about the close of the thirteenth century, when a similar corruption took place in a variety of other words; as *fader* for father, *moder* for mother, etc., arising from the use of the Anglo-Saxon ð, or character for *th*, having long since become partially obsolete, and the sign mistaken for a simple *d*.

A few Latin memoranda contained in the *Collectanea* of John Leland[a] appear to comprise the only particulars of this Hospital which are extant before it was given to the City of London. It is stated in those entries that "Stephen Genninges, Mayor of London, gave £40 by his testament in 1523," as the passage has been explained, for procuring the patronage for the corporation. "In the year 1546," continue the same notices, "the citizens of London desired of King Henry VIII. the right of patronage of all the lands and tenements, with the oversight of the same. And in the same year King Henry VIII. gave this Hospital to the citizens with the oversight of the Hospital of St. Christopher of London." From the existence of these contemporaneous memoranda, there can exist no doubt that

[a] "Hospitale Stæ. Mariæ de Bethleem extra Bishopsgate Londini.—Simon Fitzmoris vic. London. primus fundator an. 1246. 31. H. 3. Steph. Genninges, Major London. dedit £40 per testamentum 1523. Cives London. perquisiverunt de Rege H. 8. jus patronatus et omnes terras et tenementa eidem spectantia an. 1546. Eodemque anno Rex H. 8. dedit hoc hospitale civibus London. spectatque Hospit. Christophori London." *Johannis Lelandi Antiquarii de Rebus Britannicis Collectanea.* Edit. *Lond.* 1774. 8vo. Vol. I. Page 113.

the foundation of St. Mary of Bethlehem remained in some decayed monastical form until the dissolution of religious houses, and that it then fell into the King's possession. Anthony Highmore has very strangely set down even the final valuation of the establishment at £504 12s. 11d.,[a] having evidently confounded the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem without Bishopsgate with the *New* Hospital of St. Mary Spital without Bishopsgate, founded June 14th, 1197, in the fields on the eastern side of the road, in the neighbourhood now called Spitalfields. The error appears to have arisen from the circumstance of there being no separation nor distinction between the accounts of the two establishments in the *first edition* of Sir William Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum.*[b] The mistake which the last impression of that work notices in the Bishop Tanner's historical summary of Bethlehem Hospital is, that it states that "the City of London have of late years built upon the old site a most stately hospital for the reception of lunatics or distracted persons." Sir Henry Ellis properly rectifies this statement by adding that "the lands which Simon Fitz-Mary gave, and upon which his hospital was built, were situated upon the spot which was recently denominated *Old Bethlem*, now called Liverpool-street, a few yards to the north of Bishopsgate Church."[c] Perhaps the only representation of the establishment on the original site, is that contained in the famous Plan of London, executed by Radulphus Aggas, about the year 1562, which exhibits Old Bethlehem as a few separate houses, apparently erected without any regularity; with a small chapel having a square embattled tower at the west

[a] *Pietas Londinensis: the history, design, and present state of the various public charities in and near London.* Lond. 1810. 8vo. Page 13.

[b] Vol. III. *Lond.* 1661. Fol. Page 383. "In 1235," says Sir Henry Ellis, "this hospital was refounded, and, *as a work de novo, and not relatively to any other foundation, received the appellation of the New Hospital of our Lady without Bishopsgate*, considerable changes being also made in the arrangement of the buildings."—Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. VI. Part 2, Page 623. Edit. *Lond.* 1830.

[c] "Upon the finishing of the new Bethlem Hospital," says the Rev. John Strype, "this old house became disused, and is now (1720), converted into buildings. The place which generally goeth by the name of Bethlem is very large, containing several courts and alleys. The principal street comes out of Bishopsgate-street and runs into Moorfields, being a good thoroughfare, and of some note for its inhabitants, who drive a good trade, being flax and hemp dressers, shoe-makers, yarn and worsted sellers, and turners."—*Survey of London*, Vol. I., Book II., Chapter vi. Page 107. The street formerly called Old Bethlem was widened, and received its present name, about the year 1829.

end. The premises appear, however, to have been enclosed by two gates, one being next the street and the other opening to Moorfields. At a subsequent period near this time the hospital consisted of dwelling-houses only, since Stow evidently states from his own knowledge, that "the church and chapel of this hospital were taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and houses built there by the Governor of Christ's Hospital in London. In this place," he continues, "people that are disordered in their wits are, at the suit of their friends, received and kept as before, but not without charges to their bringers-in." From the few particulars which are now to be recovered concerning the lunatic hospital at Old Bethlem, it appears that about this period the premises were named "Bethlem Prison House;" and that the patients, who sometimes exceeded the limited number of twenty, were called prisoners. An instance of this is on record in the year 1624, when the inhabitants were thirty-one in number; and they are stated to have been so violent at various times, that the flax-dressers residing in the vicinity were called in to assist in subduing them.[a]

III. Page 20.

In the year 1675, *the Governors were enabled to lay the First Stone of a splendid building in Moorfields.*

From the very commencement of the seventeenth century it must have been evident that a considerable effort was required to be made for the improvement or even the removal of this Hospital; and it was probably with such a view that a proposal was made in the year 1600 to have the Augmentation Office searched for ascertaining the precise boundary of the premises. In Richard Blome's additions to Stow's *Survey of London*, it is stated that the old lunatic asylum "stood in an obscure and close place, near unto many common sewers, and also was too little to receive and entertain the great number of distracted persons, both men and women. Therefore, upon a charitable consideration of the same, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of London, did grant unto the Governors a sufficient piece of ground on the south side of the lower quarters of Moorfields." For this grant the foundation appears to

[a] J. T. Smith's *Ancient Topography of London*, Page 31. The statement above cited was furnished to Mr. Smith by Mr. John Haslam.

have been chiefly indebted to the exertions of Sir William Turner, Knight, and Alderman of the City of London. It was dated September 25th, 1674, a period which the restoration of the destroyed city had rendered especially favourable to rebuilding and improvement, and the part assigned for the new edifice had been until then a constant source of almost unavailing expense to the Corporation, on account of the continual repair and support required for the ground at the city-wall. Of this site a space of 714 feet parallel with the ditch was assigned to the hospital on a lease of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at the yearly rent of twelve pence; and the building to be erected on it by Dr. Robert Hooke, Curator of the Royal Society, was designed to contain 120 lunatics, and to be finished in four years. It is remarkable that the name of the architect of the stately edifice in Moorfields is scarcely ever noticed in the histories of Bethlem Hospital, probably because his eminent reputation in science and philosophy has completely obscured his productions as an artist.[a] He was, however, already well known to the Corporation of London, by having produced a model for a new city; and, as being one of the surveyors appointed for carrying the rebuilding into effect. Mr. Hooke therefore produced two designs for the edifice, and was directed to furnish a model in pasteboard: the names of the principal artificers employed in the erection were, John Fitch, as bricklayer; Jerman, as carpenter; and Thomas Cartwright as mason. The only historical particulars to be added of the building of the second Bethlehem Hospital are, that it was commenced April 16th, 1675, and finished in July 1676:[b] but a contemporaneous notice of its completion is contained in the *Diary of John Evelyn*, April 18th, 1678, where he states, "I went to see New Bedlam Hospital, magnificently built in Moorfields since the dreadful fire in London."

The edifice thus erected was of the French palatial style of architecture, and consisted originally of a long low building of brick, with dressings of freestone, the greater part being three stories in height, comprising a central pavilion, with two others at the extremities, all of equal projection from the main structure, the whole being united by wings.

[a] In the *Diary of John Evelyn*, May 11th, 1676, and October 10th, 1683, are references to Dr. Hooke's erection of Montague House, the present British Museum, which exhibits some of the same architectural features as the second Bethlem Hospital; being also built, as Evelyn expresses it, "after the French pavilion way."

[b] Smith's *Ancient Topography*, Pages 31, 32, 34.

At its first erection the whole length of the Hospital was 540 feet, and 40 feet in depth; the back being nine feet distant from the city-wall. The principal entrance was placed towards the quarters of Moorfields, in the central pavilion; which, like those at the ends of the buildings, was decorated with quoins, carved wreaths of flowers, and an entablature with four pilasters of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a compass pediment in front of a high flat roof terminating in a stone ballustrade, enclosing an octangular turret crowned by a cupola. In these pediments were the royal arms carved in stone, in cartouche-shields, ornamented with massive wreaths of flowers; and in two other retiring pediments placed in the centre of each of the projecting wings, were escutcheons with the arms of London. The two principal stories were lighted by a line of fifty-two lofty windows, well secured, with twelve dormer-windows placed in the roof; but in each of the wings the house contained four stories above the ground-floor. From the centre window over the door was a gallery of ornamental iron-work, and above, a shield containing the arms of Sir William Turner; and in the ballustrade upon the roof of the middle pavilion, was an elegant turret, enclosing a clock with three dials, covered by a cupola with a vane. A very fine brick wall, or screen, with a plinth, cornice, and ornaments, of stone, upwards of 700 feet in length, and 70 in depth at the extremities, enclosed the whole building: on the east of which a narrow passage, called Little Moorgate, led into Moorfields, at the entrance of the present Blomfield-street, and on the west stood Moorgate, leading to the old Finsbury-road; the site of the latter gate being between the present Albion Chapel and the south-western angle of Finsbury-place, South. When the screen of Bethlem Hospital was originally erected, it contained six large square apertures guarded with iron bars, "to the end," says the Rev. John Strype, in 1720, "that passengers as they walk in the fields may look into the garden;" for within the screen was a very spacious court of grass-plots bordered with walks of freestone. In the centre of the wall were two very large folding gates of massive ornamental iron-work, supported on piers composed of columns of the Ionic order, with a smaller iron gate on each side, connected with the wall by rough rusticated columns; the whole retiring backwards in a semi-circle, answering to the semi-circle of paling which opened into the centre walk between the lower quarters of Moorfields. The very fine figures of raving and melancholy madness, sculptured by Caius Gabriel Cibber, lay upon carved mats rolled over the ends of a broken-compass-

pediment, above the piers of the principal iron gate.[a]

The inside of the Hospital consisted chiefly of two galleries, one above the other, each being 193 yards in length, 14 feet in height, and 16 feet in breadth, exclusive of the cells, which were 12 feet in depth. Each gallery was closed by iron gates, for separating the male from the female patients; the latter being confined to the western, and the former to the eastern, part of the building: the whole number of cells, or sleeping apartments, was about two hundred; and they were placed on the south side of the edifice, as that part contained only one line of narrow windows at the top of the building, exclusive of the attics. In the ground-floor of the centre pavilion were the apartments of the Steward and the Committee, with a large hall, decorated with eighteen carved tablets for the names of benefactors to the establishment; and on each side were large iron gates, leading to the galleries. From the south part of the hall a staircase, also ornamented with carved pannels for benefactions, led up to the principal story, there being a spacious landing at the top, with iron gates on each side leading to the galleries, similar to those below. On the south was a large handsome room for the Governors, decorated with a plaster ceiling, and the arms of the Hospital, and those of the Presidents from 1640 to 1815; it contained, also, a very curious ancient portrait of King Henry VIII., with three other paintings, representing Sir William Turner, attributed to Sir Peter Lely; and Edward and Mary Barkham. Above the Court-room and galleries were the housekeeper's apartments, and some occasionally used for the safer sorts of patients; and in the basement story of the building were the kitchen and offices, with a bath at the south-east corner.[b]

When this edifice was originally erected, there was at each end of the area in which it stood a spacious square court or

[a] A technical architectural description of Bethlem Hospital, as it appeared immediately previous to being taken down, will be found in the late John Carter's "Pursuits of Architectural Innovation," No. clxx., contained in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1813, Vol. lxxiii., Part 1, Pages 36—38.

[b] The particulars of the former Bethlem Hospital, inserted above, were derived chiefly from the excellent account of the foundation, drawn up by Edward Tyson, M.D., Physician to the house from 1684 to 1703, for the Rev. John Strype, and printed by him, with additional information, in his edition of Stow's *Survey of London*, Vol. I., Book 1, Chap. xxvi., Pages 192—197. A very curious and interesting description of the interior of the building at London-wall, in the year 1814, will be also found in the late J. T. Smith's *Ancient Topography of London*, Pages 33—36; and some other notices are contained in Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*, Pages 15—25.

garden, enclosed within walls more lofty than those which surrounded the remainder of the building, which were used for the safer or recovering patients of the house to walk in. On these pieces of ground were constructed two additional wings of stone, extending northward at right angles from the main building. They were erected in the year 1733, partly by the aid of private subscriptions and contributions, for the reception of one hundred incurable persons—fifty of each sex; but the eastern wing was taken down in a decayed state about the year 1807, and was not rebuilt; though the state of the house appears never to have prevented the reception and support of incurable patients.

IV. Page 21.

In 1812 *the First Stone of this fine edifice was laid by Sir Richard Carr Glyn.*

About the year 1804 the lower quarters of Moorfields were taken away, the attention of the Corporation of London being then turned towards the improvement of that spot by buildings; but it was not until a considerable time subsequent that the Governors of Bethlem Hospital concluded upon removing their asylum to a more favourable site, after a full investigation of estimates for a general repair and rebuilding of some parts. At Lady-day, 1810, the leases of the Bridge-house estates in St. George's Fields and Lambeth Marsh, reverted to the Corporation; and an exchange then took place of the site of the late Bethlem Hospital, for a ground-plot of nearly twelve acres fronting the road leading from Newington-butts to Lambeth, on part of which stood the notorious gardens known by the sign of "The Dog and Duck." The New Bethlem Hospital was therefore erected at the western end of the southern side of St. George's-road, on an enclosed piece of ground eight acres in extent, to which the Governors were limited by Act of Parliament.[a] The new edifice is three stories in height, and 580 feet in length; and is composed of two wings, with projecting ends and a centre, in the

[a] "*An Act for vesting the Lease of the Governors of Bethlem Hospital in the site of the Hospital, in the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, of the City of London, by whom it was granted; and for authorising the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, to grant certain lands in St. George's Fields, in lieu thereof, to Trustees for the Governors of the said Hospital, for the like term, for the purpose of erecting a new Hospital thereon on an enlarged scale.*" 50 Geo. III. (1810), Chap. cxcviii. Royal Assent given June 15th, 1810. The Lease conveyed by this Act was for 895 years, being the residue of the term of 999 years granted to

latter of which is a very fine portico formed of five lofty Ionic columns, supporting a pediment and tympanum with the royal arms. Above this portico is an additional story covered by a dome. The building was designed by Mr. Lewis, and conducted by Mr. Richard Upton, Superintendent of the Works; the first stone being laid by the President, Sir Richard Carr Glyn, on the 18th of April, 1812, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Governors of Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals; and in August, 1815, the patients were received into the house. Previously to their admission, the edifice was inspected by the Committee of the House of Commons "appointed to consider of provision being made for the better regulation of Madhouses in England;" and in the Report which they subsequently presented to Parliament, will be found an engraved elevation and plan of the New Hospital, with the remarks and recommendations of the Members by whom it was visited.[a]

V. Page 22.

There are four Royal Hospitals in the City of London, in addition to this of Bethlem:—One for the education of youth; two for the cure of disease; and a fourth, Bridewell, for the punishment of the idle, the dissolute, and the depraved.

Though the present work will not be expected to contain any historical particulars of these foundations, yet, on account of the intimate connection between the Hospitals of Bethlem and Bridewell, some notices of the latter establishment has been included in the Illustrations of the preceding Address.

the former Hospital; the quantity of ground being eleven acres and three rods, of which eight acres were to be "occupied by the buildings and offices, with an open space for air and exercise to be used by the patients; the remainder to be applied to such uses for augmenting the revenues of the Hospital as the Governors shall think fit, with a proviso for re-entry if the ground should be used for any other purpose. Possession of eight acres was to be delivered to the Governors on 24th June, 1810; the rest was to be retained till the site of the old Hospital and demesnes was delivered up to the City: the Governors to give three months' notice of delivering up the old Hospital, that the City might take away all buildings on the remaining part of the land in St. George's Fields."—*The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, by William Bray, Esq., Vol. III. *Lond.* 1814. Folio. Page 660.

[a] *Report from the Committee on Madhouses in England.* Dated July 11th, 1815. Reports 1814, 1815. Vol. IV. (2), No. 296.

The first permanent provision made for the relief of the poor of the Metropolis, was the grant of St. Bartholomew's Priory, by Henry VIII., in 1546, to the Corporation of London, as an asylum for the sick and lame of the City; to which he added the house of Bethlem, already occupied by destitute lunatics, in the same year. As the premises of St. Bartholomew's included the house of the dissolved Gray Friars, the citizens determined upon appropriating some part of the site to a refuge for poor orphans; which design was nobly perfected by King Edward VI. forming it into the royal foundation called Christ's Hospital, in 1553. This gift of the King's, as well as all his subsequent endowments of the metropolitan charitable foundations, originated in the preaching and conversation of Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London; which are related in the well-known interesting narrative of Richard Grafton, inserted by Anthony Munday in his additions to Stow's *Survey of London*.[a] In carrying the Bishop's exhortations into effect, the King desired to have the information and counsel of the Corporation of London; and accordingly a Report was presented, in which the poor in general were divided into the classes of—"the Poor by Impoteney, the Poor by Casualty, and the Thriftless Poor." The first two sorts comprised orphans, and aged, diseased, wounded, and afflicted, persons, who were to be provided for in the three Hospitals already noticed; and for the third order was at length established Bridewell, wherein the wandering, the indolent, and the mischievous, were "chastised and compelled to labour, to the overthrow of the vicious life of idleness."[b] The house to which these persons were sent

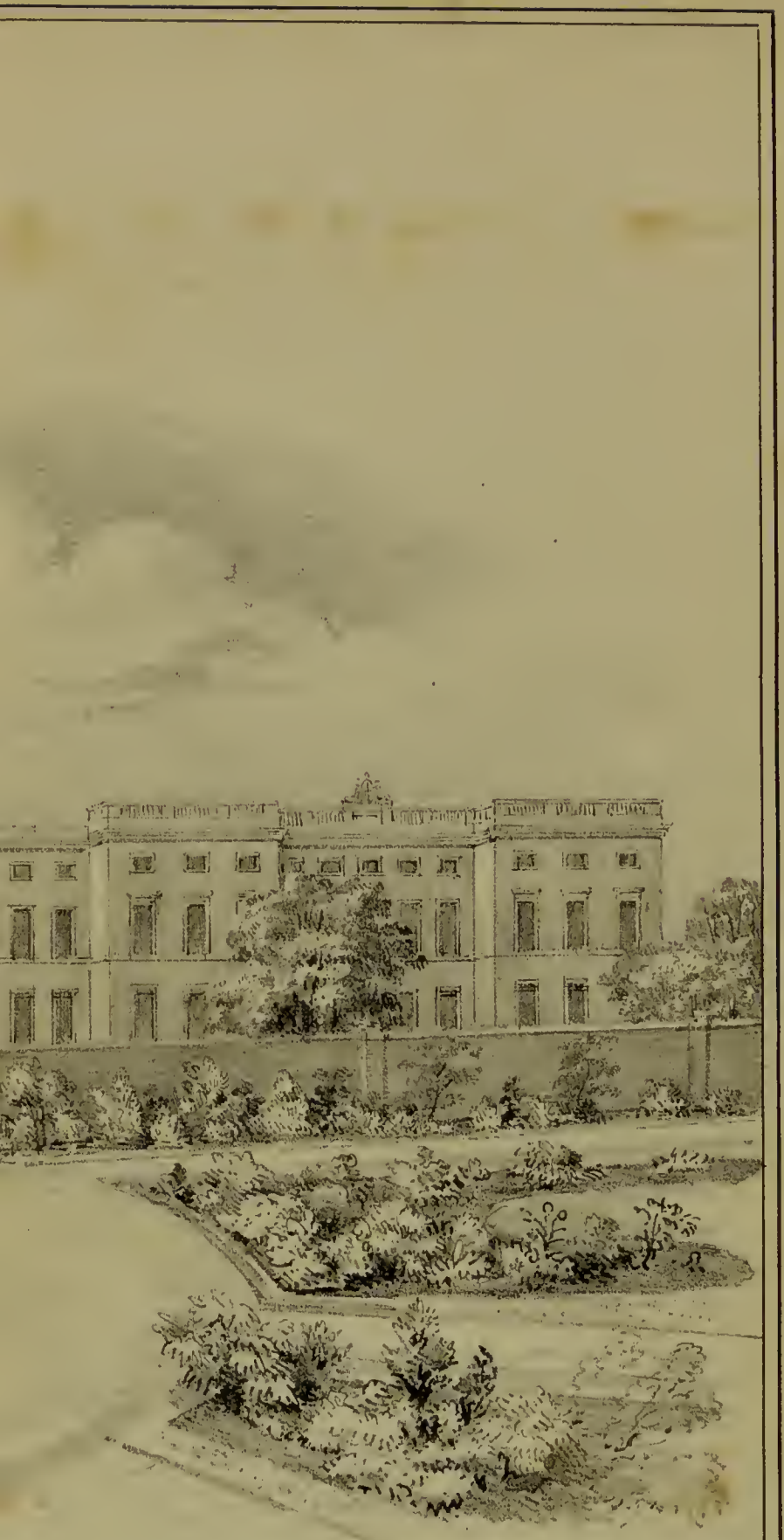
[a] Edit. by the Rev. J. Strype, Vol. I. Book iii. Chap. viii. Pages 130—132. See also Book i. Chap. xxvi. Pages 176, 177.

[b] The characters and circumstances of the persons who were to be received into Bridewell and the other Hospitals, are thus described in the opening of the foundation-Charter of King Edward VI.:—"For as much as we, mercifully considering the miserable estate of the poor, fatherless, lame, aged, sick, sore, and weak, afflicted with divers and sundry kinds of diseases; and considering the honest and godly endeavours of our most humble and obedient subjects the Mayor, etc. of London, who diligently by all manner of means and ways, study and travail for the good provision of the aforesaid people, and for every sort of them, and that in such wise that neither the children, being yet in their infancy and tender age, shall lack honest bringing-up and watching, neither when they shall be of riper years shall they be destitute of honest means and occupations, wherein to exercise and occupy themselves, as well to their own commodities, as also to the commodity and profit of the Commonweal; neither that the sick and diseased persons, when they shall by their charitable provisions and means be recovered and restored unto health, shall again as slothful and idle persons be permitted to lye and wander abroad as vagabonds, to the displea-



View of Bethlem Hospital,
Shewing the improvements now in progress.
SIDNEY SMIRKE, ARCH.T

Day & Haghe, Lith.rs to the Queen. 17, Gate St.



Day & Haghe, Lithogrs to the Queen 17, Gate St.

had been anciently a royal palace on the banks of the river, near Blackfriars, from which it was separated by the canal of the Fleet ditch: and, for the procuring of these premises also, the City was also almost solely indebted to the same excellent Prelate. The circumstances attending his request to the King, and his pious and pathetical address to Secretary Cecil, are thus related in his Memoir, written by his descendant, the Rev. Glocester Ridley.

"The benevolence of the City had taken some care of the industrious and calamitous poor; but the idle vagabonds, who were disinclined from working, they knew not how to employ, or lodge, or teach them to be useful. This concerning point the Bishop turned over in his thoughts, and finding the rapacity of the courtiers was still wresting everything from the King, which they could, at cheap pennyworths; and knowing that there was an old decayed house of the King's in the City, which might be made very serviceable for this purpose, and which some one was at that time about purchasing; he wrote a letter in May, 1552, to Sir William Cecyl, the King's secretary, whom he knew to be of a pious disposition, to assist him in this matter: how earnest he was to recover these unhappy people, and to make them useful to themselves and the public, appears from the letter itself:

"'Good Mr. Cecyl: I must be a suitor unto you in our good Master Christ's cause: I beseech you be good to him. The matter is, Sir, alas! he hath lain too long abroad (as you do know) without lodging in the streets of London, both hungry, naked, and cold. Now, thanks be to Almighty God! the citizens are willing to refresh him, and to give him both meat, drink, cloathing, and firing: but, alas! Sir, they lack lodging for him. For in some one house, I dare say, they are fain to lodge three families under one roof. Sir, there *is* a wide large empty house of the King's Majesty, called Bridewell, that would wonderfully well serve to lodge Christ in, if he might find such good friends in the court to procure in his cause. Surely I have such a good opinion of the King's Majesty, that if Christ had such faithful and hearty friends who would heartily speak for him, he should undoubtedly speed at the King's Majesty's hands. Sir, I have promised my brethren the citizens to move you, because I do

sure of Almighty God and grief of good people, but they shall also be forced to practise and exercise themselves in honest and profitable sciences and occupations." A copy of this Charter in the original Latin, with an excellent translation, will be found in the Rev. William Trollope's *History of Christ's Hospital*, Appendix No. V. Pages xliii.—lxii.

take you for one that feareth God, and would that Christ should lie no more abroad in the streets.'

"He prayed him also, for God's sake, that he would stop the sale of this house, in ease any were about buying it, as he heard there were, and that he would speak in our Master's cause. He wrote also to Sir John Gates, another great man at eourt, about this business more at large, and as he told him joined Ceeil with him, and all other who loved and looked for Christ's benedietion."—*The Life of Dr. Nicholas Ridley, sometime Bishop of London.* Lond. 1763. 4to. Book V. Sect. 12. Pages 377, 378.

King Edward's Charter, eontaining the foundation of Bridewell, is dated June 26th, 1553, in the seventh year of his reign; but as the King's death took plaee on July 6th, following, it is probable that the instrument was considered as seareely valid, sinee it was not until 1555 that the Lord Mayor took possession of the premises on behalf of the Corporation. It is eustomary to assign the year 1552 as that in whieh Edward VI. issued the Charter founding, ereeting, and establishing, the Royal "Hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Bartholomew;" but this is altogether erroneous, the instrument being dated "the 26*th day of June*, in the *seventh* year of our reign." Now, as this Sovereign aseended the throne on the day of his father's decease, Friday, January 28th, 1547, his seventh and last year eommeneed January 28th, 1553; for it is eonsidered that from his time the practiee beeame uniform for each king to date his sueeession from the day of his predecessor's demise. That the real date of the Hospitals' Charter was 1553, and only ten days before Edward's lamented death, is proved by the pathetical aneedote preserved by Richard Grafton, in Stow's *Survey of London.* "And for a further relief, a petition being made to the King's Majesty for a lieense to take in mortmain, or otherwise without license, lands to a certain yearly value, and a space left in the patent for his Graee to put in what sum it would please him; he, looking on the void place, called for pen and ink, and with his own hand wrote this sum, 'four thousand marks by the year;' and then said, in the hearing of his Counеil, 'Lord, I yield thee hearty thanks that thou hast given me life thus long to finish this work to the glory of thy name!' After whieh foundation established, he lived not above two days; whose life would have been wished equal to the Patriarchs, if it had p'eased God to have prolonged it."

Of the eonstitution and modern state of Bridewell Hospital, an exeellent general view will be found in Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*, Pages 25—55.

VI.

COPY OF AN INDENTURE OF COVENANTS BETWEEN KING EDWARD VI. AND THE MAYOR, COMMONALTY, AND CITIZENS, OF LONDON, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OCCUPATIONS IN BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

12 *June*, 7 *Edw.* VI., 1553.

This Indenture, made the xiith daye of *June* in the seventh yeare of the reigne of our Soueraigne Lorde *Edwarde* the sixte, by the grace of God, Kinge of *Englonde*, *Fraunce*, and *Irelonde*, Defendor of the Fayth, and of the Church of *Englonde* and also of *Irelande*, in earthe the Supreame Hedd; between the same our Soveraigne Lorde the Kinge on the one partie, and the Maior and Comonaltie and Citizens of the Citie of *London* on the th'other partie, witnesseth, that our said Soueraigne Lorde the Kinge, of his meare mercye, havinge pitie and compassion on the miserable estate of the poore fatherles and motherles children, and sicke, sore, and impotent, people, and most graciously consideringe the good and godly endevo^{rs} of his moste humble and obedient subiects the Maior and Comonaltie and Citizens of *London*, who diligently by all waies and meanes do travaill for the good provysion of the said poore and every sorte of them, and that by suche sorte and meanes as neither the childe in his infansie shall wante vertuous education and bringing up, neither when the same shall growe unto full age shall lack matter whereon the same maye vertuously occupie him sealf in good occupacion or science profitable to the comon weale, neyther the sore nor sycke, when they shall be healed, shall be permytted ne suffred to wandre as vagabondes in the comon weale, but shall likewyse be put to laboure and good and wholesome exercyse, and so be made profitable membres of the same; His Highnes, tenderinge the furtheraunce and advaunce-ment of this good and godly woorke, of his most princely benign mercy and bountefull goodnes, moved with greate pitie for and towarde the relief, ayde, succoure, and healpe, of the saide poore, ys pleased and contented not onlye to be the patrone and founder of this godly foundacion and ereccion, but also is pleased and contented that his Highnes, by his Grace's letters patents under the greate seale of *Englonde* in due fourme to be made, will geve and graunte to the said Maior and Comonaltie and Citizens of the said Citie of

London and to their successours for ever, all that his Grace's manor howse and place called *Bridewell*, with all and singuler the membres and appurtenances thereof, sett and beinge in the paroche of Sainct *Bridgide* in *Flete streate* in *London*, and all and singuler howses, edifises, chaumbres, buyldinges, yeardes, gardeynes, voyde groundes, roomes, wayes, easementes, profytes, and comodities, whatsoever, to the said manor howse or place called *Bridewell* belonginge or in any maner of wise apperteyninge, or as parts parcells or membres of the same before this had, nowen, occupied, used, or demised. * * * And further, the said Maior and Comonaltie and Citizens do covenaunte, promyse, and graunte, for them and their successors, to and with our said Soueraigne Lorde the Kinge, his heyres and successors, that the same Maior and Comonaltie and Citizens and their successours shall, wthin as convenyente tyme as maye be, set up and erecte wthin the said manor howse and place of *Bridewell good and profitable occupacions*, and shall trayne and set on woorke in the same, suche of the said poore whiche they nowe have or hereafter shall have and receave wthin any of their newe erected hospitalls of *Christ's Churche* and St. *Thomas* in *Southwarke*, as shall have power and strength and be meete to labor in some kinde of occupacion, as the same shalbe moste apte for.

VII.

AN ACT OF COMMON COUNCIL, FOR PAYMENT OF MONIES BY ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL TO BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Jor. 22, fo. 408 b.

Common Council, 1st *Aug.* 32 *Eliz.* 1590.

At this Comon Counsaile *Thomas Hunt*, Fishmonger, was by free consent nominated elected and chosen Treasorer of *Bridewell*, to exercise the same from this present daie untill the feast daie of St. *Matthew* the App'le which shalbe in the yere of o^r^ Lord God One thousand five hundred ninetie and one.

Whereas the house or hospitall of *Bridewell* is at this present not onely indebted to sondry persons in great somes of money, by reason of thextraordinary charges dailie maynteyned within that hospitall, but also the yerely revenew and maintenance thereof of late yeres greatly decaied and diminished, in such sort as if there be not presente care and supply had, as well for payment of the debts thereof as how the state and yerely charge may hereafter be maynteyned and continewed, the same house is like in short time to be vtterly ouerthrowen: And forasmuch as not onely the saide hospitall of *Bridewell*, but the other two hospitalls, of *Christe* coenly called Xpes Hospitall and St. *Thomas* the Apostle in *Southworke*, are all three but one entire corporacon and soe graunted to this citie by King *Edward* the Sixth, and the charges of them all three are in reasonable sort to be borne and maynteyned proportionably and rateably by and with the profitts and yerely revenues of them all, as time and occasion shall require: And because the saide hospitall of St. *Thomas* hath of long time had and received all or the greatest parte of y^e^ revenues graunted by the saide king towardes the relief and sustentacion of all the saide three hospitalls; and therefore, vppon consideracon view and examinacon had by sundry good citizeins of the state of all the saide hospitalls, the saide hospitall of St. *Thomas* is thought fittest and most hablest to yeld present maynteynance to the saide house of *Bridewell:* It is therefore ordeyned enacted and established by the right ho. the Lord Maior, the right worshipfull the Aldermen his bretheren, and the Comons in this Comon Counsaile assembled, and by thaucthoritie of the same, that the threasoro^r^ and governours of the saide hospitall of St. *Thomas* shall freely give pay and deliuer to the threasoro^r^ and governo^rs^ of *Bridewell*, towardes the payment of the debts of the same house, the

some of two hundred poundes sterling, whereof one hundreth poundes in hand, and thother hundreth poundes at y^e^ feast of St. *Barth'ew* thapp'le next. And, it is also enacted, ordeyned, and established, by the aucthoritie aforesaide, that towardes the yerely relief and mayntenance of the said hospitall of *Bridewell*, the treasurer and governo^rs^ of the saide hospitall of St. *Thomas* and theire successo^rs^ shall yerely hereafter, untill further order shallbe taken by this court, freely give pay and deliuer to the threasurer and governo^rs^ of *Bridewell* for the time being, the some of two hundreth poundes of lawful money of *England*, to be paide quarterly by euen porcions, the first paym^t^ thereof to begynne at the feast of St. *Michaell* tharchaungell next ensuyng.

VIII.

REPORT AND SYNOPSIS OF THE VARIOUS RESULTS CONNECTED WITH THE PATIENTS OF BETHLEM FOR 1837. BY EDWARD THOMAS MONRO, M.D., PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL.

To the President and Governors of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals.

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with annual custom, I have the honour of laying before you a synopsis explanatory of the various results at Bethlem Hospital during the last year, and which I trust you will find very satisfactory, notwithstanding the drawbacks occasioned by influenza, which were considerable in the early part of the year. These memoranda must be considered purely statistical, and they therefore do not admit of much variety as to the mode in which they are presented to you.

First—In the first place, upon comparing the number of patients on the books of the Hospital, at the close of the year 1837, you will find them to be materially increased, being 286 instead of 263, the number stated at the commencement of the year; and this is indicative of an increasing usefulness and larger celebrity.

Secondly—The admissions of 1837 are 311, in lieu of 270, admitted in 1836—a circumstance connected with the result pointed out in the preceding paragraph, but which is plainly indicative of a more extended patronage, and an ampler field of action.

Thirdly—The comparison of cures will show that they have kept pace altogether with the number of patients under treatment—being 157 in the present instance, instead of 138, the number cured in 1836; and I believe 157 is a larger number decidedly than were ever discharged cured from Bethlem Hospital, in one year, on any preceding occasion.

Fourthly—The deaths have been rather more numerous than in the preceding year, being twenty-seven instead of twenty-four; but, in point of fact, this increase is trifling, when we consider the ravages of the influenza, in January last, and how severely it affected some of the older patients. Neither is it certain that the ratio of deaths has been increased at all, inasmuch as the number of patients under treatment has been on an increased scale throughout the whole of the last year, and female applicants often excluded for want of room.

Fifthly—The number of the uncured, deducting those who were necessarily discharged as having become hopeless cases from paralysis, epilepsy, and other exclusive circumstances, they are fifty-nine on the present occasion, instead of sixty-five, as in 1836—that is, the failures of cure have been less by *six*, and *that* out of a larger body of patients.

I trust, therefore, that I am not exceeding the limits of modesty, if I consider these results as matters of congratulation to us all, and as omens of increasing prosperity. I think it right to mention in conclusion, that the plans submitted by Mr. Smirke to the medical officers are very satisfactory, and the variety of increased accommodation proposed in the projected additions to the building, will give rise to a more minute classification, and will constitute a large accession to the comforts of the patients.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD THOMAS MONRO, M.D.

87, *Harley-street, Cavendish-square,*
January 27, 1838.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—ANNUAL REPORT OF JANUARY 1838.

	CURABLES.			INCURABLES.			CRIMINALS.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained in Hospital, 1 Jan. 1837, (including those out on leave of Absence)	66	79	145	26	39	65	42	11	53	134	129	263
Admitted during the year 1837	121	176	297	0	5	5	6	3	9	127	184	311
	187	255	442	26	44	70	48	14	62	261	313	574
Discharged: Cured	60	96	156	0	0	0	0	1	1	60	97	157
Discharged: Uncured	32	27	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	27	59
Discharged: By request of friends	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
Discharged: Improper objects	23	10	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	10	33
Discharged: Having been sent out on leave of absence and no account since received of their state of mind	6	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	9
Died	9	8	17	1	5	6	3	1	4	13	14	27
Remaining 31 Dec. 1837, Out on leave	7	14	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14	21
Remaining 31 Dec. 1837, In Hospital	49	96	145	25	38	63	45	12	57	119	146	265
	187	255	442	26	44	70	48	14	62	261	313	574

IX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CURABLE CASES OF PATIENTS IN BETHLEM HOSPITAL, UNDER THE CARE OF SIR ALEXANDER MORISON, M.D., PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL, 1837.

To the President and Governors of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of laying before you the Annual Report of Bethlem Hospital for the year 1837, from which it appears that the number of Admissions exceeds that in the preceding year in the proportion of 297 to 253; that the number of Cures is in the proportion of 157 to 138; and the number of Deaths as 27 to 24: being rather less in 1837, in proportion to the number of Patients admitted, than in 1836. A more detailed statement of the Cases in the Curable Department of the Hospital consigned to my care is subjoined,

And I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MORISON.

26, *Cavendish-square, Jan.* 1838.

REPORT OF THE CURABLE CASES UNDER DR. MORISON'S CARE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained in Hospital 1st January, 1837	29	41	70
Out on leave	6	4	10
Admitted during the year 1837	56	90	146
	91	135	226

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged	Cured	33	58	91
	Uncured	11	17	28
	Improper Objects—			
	Idiotic	2	1	3
	Epileptic	1	1	2
	Paralytic	8	0	8
	Sick and Weak	3	1	4
	Out on leave, and no account received of their state of mind	6	1	7
Died		3	5	8
Remaining 31 December, 1837	Out on leave	2	3	5
	In Hospital	22	48	70
		91	135	226

Cr. GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE

RECEIPT.

Ledger Folio.		Bethlem. £ s. d.	Incurables. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
293	To Balance of Account Audited to Dec. 31, 1836 At the Bankers'	5,568 4 5		5,568 4 5
	RENTS—Land Tax, Rent Charges, and Insurance,—viz.			
	BETHLEM-Arrears, Dec. 31, 1836 £1,338 2 6			
	Additions 192 5 0			
	Rent from Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837 6,293 17 6			
	7,824 5 0			
	Received £6,295 2 5			
	Land-Tax Allowed 12 0	6,295 14 5		6,295 14 5
	Arrears 1,528 10 7			
	7,824 5 0			
	INCURABLES—Arrears, Dec. 31, 1836.... 17 5 0			
	Additions 0 10 0			
	Rent from Michaelmas 1836 to Michaelmas 1837..... 5,280 4 2			
	5,297 19 2			
	Received, viz.			
	Cash £5,121 6 1			
	Taxes and Rates Allowed..... 148 8 5		5,269 14 6	5,269 14 6
	Arrears 28 4 8			
	5,297 19 2			
144	TITHES—of Wainfleet		497 6 0	497 6 0
	Dividends on Stock in the Public Funds—viz.			
	BETHLEM Stock.			
149	£3,500 0 0 New South Sea Stock	105 0 0		
151	3,000 0 0 Old South Sea.....	90 0 0		
152	12,000 0 0 3 per Cent., 1726.....	360 0 0		
153	68,170 0 5 3 per Cent. Consols, Half-year	1,022 10 11		
,,	On Field's Legacy of £1,000 Consols less Charges	28 3 8		3,682 17 0
,,	69,170 0 5 3 per Cent. Consols, half a year.....	1,037 10 11		
154	18,821 0 6 3 per Cent. Reduced.....	564 12 6		
155	5,837 10 0 3½ per Cent.....	204 6 2		
156	3,000 0 0 Bank Stock.....	240 0 0		
157	26 19 4 Long Annuities	26 19 4		
159	105 0 0 New 3½ per Cent.	3 13 6		
	INCURABLES' Stock.			
150	£700 0 0 New South Sea		21 0 0	24 0 0
158	100 0 0 South Sea.....		3 0 0	
165	BENEFACTIONS,—viz.*			
	Henry Gilpin, Esq..... 25 0 0			
	Richard Thornton, Esq.. 25 0 0			
	Arthur Pott, Esq..... 25 0 0	150 0 0		150 0 0
	R. H. Pigeon, Esq..... 25 0 0			
	S. B. Brooke, Esq..... 50 0 0			
164	Legacy by Mrs. Mollard, less duty.....	45 0 0		45 0 0
162	Casual Receipts	2,654 10 0		2,654 10 0
	INCURABLE LUNATICS—			
171	Of Government—for Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics.....		1,723 14 10	
	Incurable Patients—for Maintenance and Clothing		1,249 17 4	2,980 18 11
	Ditto—Deposits		7 6 9	
166	Ditto—Benefactions—Christ's Hospital		4 4 0	4 4 0
	£	18,396 5 10	8,776 3 5	27,172 9 3

* A like benefaction was given by each of these Governors to Bridewell Hospital.

of BETHLEM HOSPITAL, from Dec. 31, 1836, to Dec. 31, 1837. Dr.

EXPENDITURE.

Ledger Folio.				Bethlem. £ s. d.	Incurables. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
182	By Provisions for Patients and Household	£3,784 3 2				
176	Clothing and Bedding for Patients....	753 18 1				
191	Taxes on the Hospital	133 5 3				
202	Tradesmen's Bills—Coal Merchant, Soap, Candles, Oil, &c. &c.	1,202 10 3		6,309 11 2	2,929 14 0 1,659 10 7 Crim.Lunatics	10,898 15 9
247	Workmen's Bills—for Repairs and New Erections	2,569 3 5				
219	Salaries of Officers and Servants, and clothing Servants	2,455 15 7				
223	Salaries—Lincolnshire Estates				450 0 0	450 0 0
227	Deductions from Rental			340 1 5		340 1 5
245	Ditto, Lincolnshire				197 3 8	197 3 8
240	Casual Expenses			1,153 15 2		1,153 15 2
243	Casual Expenses, Lincolnshire—New Buildings, Sea Bank at Anderby, and other Charges.....				1,939 9 0	1,939 9 0
246	Repairs of Sea Bank at Wainfleet, and Planting				785 10 7	785 10 7
161	Paid for the Purchase of £4,318 9s. 9d. Three per Cent. Consols			4,000 0 0		4,000 0 0
				11,803 7 9	7,961 7 10	19,764 15 7
	Balance in favour of the Hospital.....			6,592 18 1	814 15 7	7,407 13 8
	EDWARD R. ADAMS, *Receiver.*		£	18,396 5 10	8,776 3 5	27,172 9 3

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, have Audited and Examined the preceding Accounts for the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and find the same to be correct, and that the Balances are as specified.—April 5, 1838.

RALPH PRICE, *Treasurer.*
J. DEACON.
THOMAS FARNCOMB.
JOSHUA HART.

XI.

Bethlem Hospital.

THE PATIENTS' DIET-TABLE.

SUNDAY....	Breakfast.—Gruel. Dinner.—8 oz. Cooked Meat, 8 oz. Bread, Vegetables. Supper.—8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, or 1 oz. Butter.
MONDAY ...	Breakfast.—Gruel. Dinner.—Baked Batter Puddings, 4 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, or ½ oz. Butter. Supper.—8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, or 1 oz. Butter.
TUESDAY....	Breakfast.—Gruel. Dinner.—8 oz. Cooked Meat, 8 oz. Bread, Vegetables. Supper.—8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, or 1 oz. Butter.
WEDNESDAY.	Breakfast.—Gruel. Dinner.—Peas Soup, with Legs and Shins of Beef, 8 oz. Bread. In the Summer Months, Baked Riee Puddings, 4 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, or ½ oz. Butter. Supper.—8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, or 1 oz. Butter.
THURSDAY ..	Breakfast.—Gruel. Dinner.—Boiled Suet Puddings, 4 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, or ½ oz. Butter. Supper.—8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, or 1 oz. Butter.
FRIDAY	Breakfast.—Gruel. Dinner.—8 oz. Cooked Meat, 8 oz. Bread, Vegetables. Supper.—8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, or 1 oz. Butter.
SATURDAY ..	Breakfast.—Gruel. Dinner.—Riee Milk, 8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, or 1 oz. Butter. Supper.—8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, or 1 oz. Butter. Table Beer at Dinner and Supper daily.

EXTRAS FOR THE SICK.—Mutton Broth, Beef Tea, Puddings, Fish, Meat, Eggs, Wine, Strong Beer, Milk, &e. &e., or whatever may be ordered by the Medieal Offieers.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—8 oz. Roast Beef, 8 oz. Bread. *(Mem.*—If it fall on an ordinary Meat Day, the Patients have a Meat Dinner on the following Day.) A Minee Pie, 6d.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Plum Puddings, in addition to the ordinary dinner.

GOOD FRIDAY.—A Bun, 1d.

EASTER MONDAY.—8 oz. Roast Veal, 8 oz. Bread, Vegetables.

WHIT MONDAY.—8 oz. Roast Veal, 8 oz. Bread, Vegetables.

During the Summer, about the month of August, 6 oz. Boiled Baeon, Beans, 8 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Butter. Fruit, eonsisting of Currants and Gooseberries.

In the month of Oetober, Apple Pies in addition to the ordinary dinner.

KITCHEN GARDEN

railing

AIRING GROUND
FEMALE CRIMINAL PATIENTS

AIRING GROUND
FEMALE PATIENTS

SEAT

GARDEN

WARD FOR NOISY FEMALE PATIENTS

WARD FOR NOISY MALE PATIENTS

AIRING GROUND
MALE PATIENTS

SEAT

AIRING GROUND
MALE CRIMINAL PATIENTS

AIRING GROUND
MALE CRIMINAL
PATIENTS

FEMALE CRIMINAL
WING

KEEPER

COLD
BATH

WARM
BATH

KEEPER

COLD
BATH

WARM
BATH

MALE CRIMINAL
WING

COLD
BATH

AIRING GROUND

COALS

AIRING GROUND

KEEPER

KEEPER

WASH
HOUSE

STEAM
KITCHEN

KEEPER

KEEPER

FEMALE PATIENTS' GALLERY

MALE PATIENTS' GALLERY

DAY ROOM

NEW
LAUNDRY

LAUNDRY

DRYING
GROUND

CISTERN

BEER CELLAR

CISTERN

FRONT
KITCHEN

DAY ROOM

COALS

BREAD ROOM

AIRING GROUND
MALE INCURABLE
PATIENTS

AIRING GROUND
INCURABLE FEMALE PATIENTS

DRYING GROUND FOR
LAUNDRY

COALS

COALS

CARPENTER'S YARD

GARDEN

GARDEN

GARDEN

LODGE

GENERAL PLAN
OF
BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Shewing the Improvements now in progress

SIDNEY SMIRKE ARCH.T

The black tint indicates the walls of the present buildings.
The light tint indicates the walls of the new buildings.

Scale of 0 50 100 200 feet

Day & Haghe Lithog.rs to the Queen, 17 Gate

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THE GOVERNORS OF
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M.DCCC.XXX.VIII.